

grouping of the Diptera orthorrhapha, which he has now published in detail in English in the Berliner entom. zeitschr. for 1892 (pp. 417-466). His *Nemocera vera* contain the families Cecidomyiidae, Mycetophilidae, Culicidae, Chironomidae, Psychodidae, Dixidae (?), and Tipulidae; his *Nemocera anomala*, the Bibionidae, Simulidae, Blepherozeridae, Rhyphidae and Orphnephilidae; and his *Eremochaeta*, the Stratiomyidae, Tabanidae, Acanthomeridae and Leptidae (+Xylophagidae). His complete discussion will be found very interesting.

With the publication of the seventh part Distant has completed his Monograph of Oriental Cicadidae, a large quarto of over 150 pages and 15 plates crowded with admirable figures. The work includes 268 species arranged in 34 genera and divided into the two subfamilies of Cicadinae and Tibiceninae according as the tympana are mostly covered or uncovered. Owners of the work, which is published by the Indian Museum of Calcutta, will be glad to place it by the author's Rhopalocera Malayana.

The recent publication of a new part of the Proceedings of the Entomological society of Washington completing vol. 2 and filled with biological papers of broad interest, emphasizes once more the concentration of entomological industry at our national capital and the excellent influence exerted by the division of entomology in the U. S. department of agriculture.

#### PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

##### CAMBRIDGE ENTOMOLOGICAL CLUB.

9 December, 1892. The 174th meeting was held at 156 Brattle St. Mr. S. H. Scudder was chosen chairman.

Mr. Howard Evarts Weed of Agricultural College, Miss., was elected an active member.

Mr. S. H. Scudder exhibited a sketch of the body of a carboniferous walking stick, *Protophasma*, from Europe to show that the three divisions of the thorax must have been of nearly equal length and not as in living

Phasmidae very unequal, the prothorax in living forms (with the exception of *Protophasma*, *Phyllium* and similar highly specialized forms) being much shorter than the other two divisions. He stated that this was the condition now of the embryo *Diapheromera* just before leaving the egg, the elongation of the mesothorax and metathorax taking place during the emergence of the insect from the egg. This adds another to the numerous instances in which the early types of animals resembled the embryonic rather than the mature condition of their modern representatives.

He also stated that in the examination of a nearly ripe embryo of *Dissosteira carolina*, he found one of the antennae completely developed, which the other showed only the enlarged base, the stalk being entirely absent. In the same embryo there was an entirely different arrangement of the middle legs of the two sides; on one side, which seemed the normal, the femur overlay the hind femur and the tibia and tarsi were folded sharply back upon the femur; upon the other, the femur lay beside the hind femur, and the tibia was bent at only about a right angle to the femur; but apically was with the tarsi twice bent to keep it from extending beyond the opposite side of the body.

He remarked further on a species of *Grylodes* found in a burrow beneath a small sand hillock in Florida, by Mr. C. J. Maynard.

Mr. A. P. Morse showed some specimens taken by him at Wellesley, Mass., Nov. 17, 1892, of the following species: *Chortophaga viridifasciata*, *Stenobothrus curtipennis*, *Melanoplus collinus*, *Encoptolophus sordidus* and *Eurymus philodice*. All the specimens were mature. In the case of the first named an unusual occurrence at that season of the year.

He also showed a specimen of *Xabea bipunctata* taken by him at New Haven, Conn., Aug. 30. Mr. Scudder said he thought it had not been previously taken in New England.